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which was found quite near the coast on both margins, all evidences of summer melting disappear, and the structural changes of the snow are entirely explained through sublimation. On top, there always lay a stratum of finely granular snow, which met a subjacent layer of coarse-grained material in a somewhat sharp boundary. In the marginal portions it was established that the finely granular layer corresponded to the winter precipitation; and since the thickness of this layer was measured throughout the journey, a good approximation as to the amount and the distribution of the annual precipitation over the inland-ice was arrived at. The thickness of this layer decreased from about eighteen inches near the east coast to about twelve inches in the interior, and then increased to about 3.3 feet as the west coast was approached. When near the center of the journey, during two days of rest, holes were carried down to a depth of from twenty to twenty-three feet, and a temperature of —32° C. was obtained, which was believed to correspond closely to the average air temperature of the locality (—15° C. at winter quarters on Storströmman glacier outlet).

The winter station of "Borg" was the first in connection with Arctic exploration to be located upon the inland-ice, although near its margin. The temperature observations are thus of particular interest in showing that the average winter temperature is about 5° C. lower than at Danmarkshavn on the outer coast, where the Denmark expedition wintered in 1906-08. If Wegener is correct in taking the average air temperature from that in the deep borings in the ice, this value is of interest in showing the gradation toward —32° C. which he derived for the interior of the continent. The precipitation at Borg was also found to be considerably less than on the coast, which is in conformity with the idea of nourishment of the continental glacier from other sources than the rising surface currents of air derived from the margins. On reaching the west coast a visit was made to the Jakobshavn glacier outlet, and the fact was established that this ice stream has retired several miles since it was last visited.

William Herbert Hobbs.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF GEOGRAPHY TEACHERS

There has been a growing feeling among teachers that there should be an organization devoted to advancing the teaching of geography, *i. e.*, an organization devoted to the study of educational problems. As a result of discussion at the St. Paul meeting of the National Education Association last summer, and of extensive correspondence, the desirability of forming such an association, together with a general plan of organization, was presented to the Association of American Geographers at the Chicago meeting in December, and met with its hearty approval. President Brigham appointed Richard E. Dodge, Teachers College, R. H. Whitbeck, University of Wisconsin, and Charles R. Dryer, Fort Wayne, as a committee to cooperate with others in the formation of the new organization. This committee was enlarged to include Charles C. Colby, Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn., L. O. Packard, Boston Normal School, Boston, Mass., and George J. Miller, State Normal School, Mankato, Minn., and was organized with Mr. Miller as Chairman and Mr. Packard as Secretary.

The first meeting of the committee was held in Chicago at the close of the meeting of the Association of American Geographers and the general plan of organization was outlined. It is proposed that representatives from each state form the National Council of Geography Teachers within which there shall be an executive committee; that the representatives from each state be expected to form a state council (or cooperate with an existing society), composed of the leaders of geography in their respective states. The chief purpose of the state council shall be to promote better geography teaching in every way possible, working through existing teachers' associations, state, district, county, etc. It is not expected that the teachers of geography in a single state will necessarily hold separate meetings, but it is intended that they will meet in connection with existing organizations, and have programmes devoted to geography. Other purposes are to get speakers on geography for the programmes of all teachers' associations, thereby directing attention to and awakening interest in the subject; to assist school officials in organizing geography in the elementary and high schools in accord with the modern conception of the subject; to encourage the preparation of papers on geography teaching for local and national journals; and to assist individual teachers in selection of material, arranging subject matter and courses of study, etc. Experience will suggest many other ways of advancing the work.

The committee deemed it inadvisable to attempt, at present, the holding of national meetings. It is proposed that such meetings be held at opportune times in affiliation with existing national organizations such as the National Education Association, Association of American Geographers, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, etc. The National Council of Geography Teachers will then be in a position to undertake the solution of the larger problems of educational geography, such as how to secure better appreciation of the importance of geography in normal schools, where the subject receives little or no attention at present; how to secure better trained teachers of geography in normal and secondary schools; organization of the essentials of geography as a guide to school officials; cooperation with school officials in establishing geography teaching on a more effective basis.

The committee have already received the hearty support of many leaders of geography teaching. Some of these men and women are now active in establishing an organization in their state. It is hoped that there will be an effective working organization in nearly every state inside of two years. The committee believe that the greatest immediate good will be accomplished by active state organizations. The Chairman will appreciate any suggestions concerning the welfare of the National Council of Geography Teachers; receiving the names of geographers who are willing to cooperate in the movement; suggestive methods of increasing an interest in geography teaching; and suggestive methods of financing the small but necessary expense of correspondence.